

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1775.

THE

[NUMBER 1716.]

# NEW-YORK O R, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775

Flour at 2s. 6d. per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of 12lb. Flour to weigh  
1lb. 8oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel of 64	10s 0d	Barrel	40s 0d
Flour	18 0	Port	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
W. India Rum	4 6	India tea	19 0
N. England do.	4 6	Chocol. per Doz.	1 9
Miscellaneous Sugars	3 6	Bees Wax	3 3
Single reba'd dicto	3 6	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 3
Molasses	3 0	Wood	20 to 35 0

High-Water at New-York, and San's Rising and  
Setting, till Thursday next.

Day's Age	High Water	H. M.	Sett.
Thursday	3	10	after 7 35 before 5
Friday	4	11	7 35
Saturday	5	12	7 16
Sunday	6	1	7 17
Monday	7	2	7 18
Tuesday	8	3	7 18
Wednesday	9	4	7 19

Days 9 Hours 30 min. the 1st.

The MONITOR, No. III.

So great is the infirmity of the human mind, that, even in matters of the most intimate concern, men are extremely apt to forget circumstances of the greatest moment, towards the due regulation of their judgment and conduct; or at best to retain too faint and confused a remembrance of them, fully to answer that valuable end, their minds being distracted with the multiplicity of interesting occurrences, that constantly crowd upon their attention; from whence it becomes necessary frequently to refresh their memories, in order to keep them steady to their purposes, and uniform in their sentiments and practices. I shall therefore dedicate this paper to a compendious review of those events, which have brought us to a crisis, big with the most important consequences to the future existence of this immeasurable continent.

It is customary when one set of men, or one society, in the prosecution of their ambition or avarice, have adopted the intention to usurp the rights, and annihilate the privileges of another, sedulously to seek out some pretext, for the imputation of a crime on the devoted victims; by which, they may seem to have forfeited their rights, and their spoliators may at least give a colour of justice to their proceedings. But the parliament of Britain, bolder in iniquity, and inebriated with too copious draughts of their own fancied omnipotence, disdained to cloak their projected speculation, by any plausible artifices or specious appearances; leaping all the bounds of decency at once, without even the slightest scruple of guilt or demerit on our part, immediately after the most express acknowledgments of our affectionate zeal and generosity, they proudly proclaimed themselves our masters, the absolute disposers of our lives and properties; and attempted at a single blow to tumble us from the exalted station of freemen, down to the low level of vassals and slaves.

The idea of raising a revenue on the colonies, by parliamentary grants, was first conceived under the administration of that sagacious financier, Mr. Grenville; and was given birth to, by an act of the 4th of Geo. III. imposing certain duties, as the preamble recites, for "improving the revenue of the kingdom, and for extending and securing the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and his Majesty's dominions in America." The language of this act was novel, and its principle dangerous in the extreme degree; but as men had been habituated to regard the power of superintending and regulating the trade of the empire, as residing in the parliament, these impositions, which were a real deviation, partly concealed themselves under the covert of common and familiar notions; and did not give such immediate alarm as the nature of them in reality required. The public attention too, was presently engrossed and diverted from the former, by that subsequent and more flagrant symptom of an usurped authority, the Stamp act; amid the terror of which, lesser grievances were forgotten, or overlooked.

This act was passed shortly after, and was so obvious in its principle, and so burdensome in its exactions, that it forcibly struck the imagination of every man; and inflamed

every breast with a desire of opposition. It was easily perceived, that a resolution had been taken to leave the inhabitants of these colonies, not even the shadow of liberty. The preface runs thus, "Whereas, by an act made in the last session of parliament, several duties were granted, appropriated and continued, towards defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing, the British colonies and plantations, in America: And whereas it is necessary, that provision be made for raising a further revenue within your Majesty's dominions in America, towards defraying the said expenses: We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Great Britain, have resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty, the several rates and duties herein after mentioned." These rates and duties were so numerous and exorbitant, that the anxiety of the colonists was stimulated, as well by the apprehension of being overburdened and exhausted for the present, as by the deplorable prospect of losing all the felicitous advantages of freedom for the future. In fact, these colonies are not yet advanced to that state of maturity and perfection, to be capable of supporting any considerable weight of taxes; especially in the present confined state of their commerce, and would have been much drained and impoverished, by the constant efflux of their little stock through such various and extended channels.

The magnanimous resistance of the Americans, on this occasion, deserves the highest acclamations of mankind, and the warmest gratitude of posterity. They sent up the most respectful petitions to the throne; but, like wise men, knowing, that intentional injuries and oppressions are not to be eluded or baffled by the feeble force of supplicatory addresses to the justice and humanity of those, from whom the evils flow, they corroborated their entreaties, by a suspension of those commercial benefits, on which the interests of Britain so much depend. The Ministry, little prepared for such an event were confounded and abashed: They were obliged, though with all the reluctance and chagrin of disappointed avarice, to recede from their darling scheme; and with an awkward grace, instead of admitting the justice and propriety of our complaints, which must have retained their future fallies, they founded a repeal of the act solely upon the principle of inexpediency; because "the continuance of it would be attended with many inconveniences, and might be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of the Kingdoms."

But to give us the fullest conviction, that parliament intended not to resign any part of her claims in our favour, the famous declaratory act was passed, immediately upon the back of the repeal, expressly asserting, that "several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, had of late, against law, claimed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes, upon his Majesty's subjects in the said colonies and plantations &c. and that the King in parliament, had, hath and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity, to bind the colonies and people of America in all cases whatsoever."

The claim deemed exceptionable, by this act, is an exclusive right of taxation to our general assemblies, which is said to be "a gainst law" "derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with the dependency of the colonies on the crown of Great Britain;" and in consequence thereof, it is rejected in the most peremptory terms, by a declaration of parliamentary right to bind us in all cases whatsoever.

What is the most natural conclusion, that ought to be put upon this claim of unlimited domination?—If there was no design to exercise it, where was the policy of holding it out as it were in terror to the people of America? Why so inflexibly tenacious of an abstract inefficient right never intended to be made use of, as some men preposterously affect to consider it? At a time when the deepest jealousies and discon-

tents had been fomented, would it not have been prudent and politic to have maintained a profound silence concerning such tremendous pretensions, which must necessarily keep up a suspicious, apprehensive and dissatisfied temper in the colonies? It is evident, this act was designed as a public testimony against the exemption, demanded by us, from the taxing power, assumed by the British legislature, with a view to some future exertions of it; and if we could have entertained any doubt of this at first, the succeeding statute, enacted in the 7th of Geo. 3d. must be regarded as a clear and unambiguous solution of it.

Whereas it is expedient, that a revenue should be raised in your Majesty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate provision, for defraying the charge of administration of justice, and the support of civil government, and towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the said dominions; We the commons of Great-Britain, have resolved to give and grant &c." This is the beginning of the act, imposing duties on red and white lead, painters colours, teas and paper; where the pernicious principle of taxation, which pervades the two former, is equally predominant. The purpose of raising an American revenue, or which is perfectly the same thing, of taxing us, is open and avowed. All that perplexity and obscurity, in which the minds of some men seem to be involved, respecting the true nature of this act, is the result either of extreme ignorance, or of extreme hypocrisy. It needs no comment; but explain itself. It is confessedly designed to raise a revenue; and every imposition for that purpose, whether port duty, excise, poll tax, or land tax, is equally to be ranked under the general head of taxes, and is constantly and familiarly mentioned as such, by all historians and political writers.

Administration expedited, that by varying the mode and making it less offensive, by being less cumbersome and more remote in its operation, we might be unwarily detached from a punctual adherence to principles; and might, in that way, be gradually brought to submit to taxation in its fullest latitude. But we were more clear sighted and cautious, than was supposed. We viewed the act in its proper colours, and opposed it with suitable vigour, firmness and spirit. The expedient employed on the preceding occasion was again revived; our imports ceased, and redress in part attended it. Had we still discontinued them, it is possible we might have been completely successful, and by improving a favourable conjuncture, might have obtained a satisfactory and permanent adjustment of the dispute.

In the partial revocation of this act, the ground of inexpediency is still maintained, and the claim and exercise of taxation still preserved. "The duties on all the articles, except teas, were withdrawn; because "the said duties, in so far as they affect the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, tend to the prejudice and discouragement thereof, and are therefore contrary to the true principles of commerce." This reason did not extend to the article of tea, which is a foreign production, and therefore it was resolved to reserve the duty upon that, as an indication, that the others were not repealed with any design to forego the arrogated right of taxing us; but with a view to some further more insidious attempts upon our liberties.

The progressive evolutions of this execrable scheme shall be traced in my next paper. In the meantime, suffice it to observe, that one foul animates these, and every successive act of administration—a desire to enslave this country, and eat up the fruits of our industry in an endless train of taxes.

## L O N D O N .

Sept. 2. The enemies of freedom, says a correspondent, were never more capitally disappointed than in the Lord Mayor's not obeying the order of government for publishing the proclamation in the city.—It is a most torturing reflection to them, that the chief Magistrate will give them no opportunity of abusing him.

Five thousand troops are clandestinely shipped in Ireland, and are absolutely failed for Boston.

It is said that as soon as Parliament meets, a price will be set on the heads of the Generals Washington, Lee, and Putnam, in the rebel army. [Rebel Ministers, look to your own heads!]

The foreign troops have received counter orders, and we are told, are not to embark for England till that measure has received the approbation of Parliament.

No less than nine different plans are now hanging about, for effecting a reconciliation with the Colonies. They are to be recommended to the consideration of the great, by their respective authors. [None but the right one will do. Attempt not to rob them of their liberty or property.]

Yesterday 400 hands of arms were put on board the Carcase transport ship, lying off the Tower for Boston, and a number of fustling utensils.

A very sensible gentleman, and of great property in the city of London, has been drawing his money out of the funds by degrees for some time past, and has advised his friends to do the same, as he is convinced that the present measures adopted by administration against the colonies, must end in the ruin and destruction of the mother country.

Sept. 3. Upon the arrival of a dispatch lately from Hanover, the King ordered a private council to be summoned, consisting of Mr. Jenkinson, Lord Barrington, and another. His Majesty seemed highly displeased when it was over; supped on a potatoe and a glass of water, his usual food when things go wrong. [N. B. No Supper for his Majesty, but Potatoes!]

A great number of officers, who are under orders to go out with the regiments destined for America, have desired leave to retire from the service.

The recruiting officers in Ireland meet with uncommon success in raising the Roman Catholic army in that kingdom, to act against the Americans, owing to the bounty being larger than has been given on any former occasion.

Sept. 6 The Prussian and Hanoverian ministers, had a conference with his Majesty, and the Secretaries of state, at Kew yesterday, said to be on the subject of taking foreign troops into our service.

The people of Ireland in general, we hear, are extremely out of temper, and displeased with the Court on many accounts; but on none so much as the arming five thousand Irish Papists, for the purpose of subduing their fellow subjects in America.

A report is current at the west end of the town, that Lord Harcourt has requested a reinforcement of six thousand troops, having received good information that the Spaniards intend to pay a visit to Ireland.

We are assured that a meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex, will be held in a few days, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of Great-Britain and its Colonies.—As the business is of the utmost consequence, this meeting will be more numerous than ever was known on any former occasion.

Sept. 9. On Thursday eleven transports, all bound to America, passed by the back of the Isle of Wight, in their way to Ireland, in order to take in the soldiers that are ordered for Boston.

It is said, that a Billing a Year increase of land tax is absolutely fixed upon in the Cabinet.

Sept. 12. A Petition is said to be come over from Jamaica, and others are daily expected from the other West India Islands, as they are great sufferers by the present contest with America.

Wednesday evening two ladies of distinction, having a dispute at a party of cards, repaired yesterday morning in their carriages to a field near Panerat, and fought a duel with pistols, when one of them being shot in the left arm, the affair terminated.

A letter from York, dated September 12, says, "Yesterday the members of the corporation were convened in a most secret and unprecedented manner; when a motion was made for addressing the King to enforce the American measures. Many of the Common Council opposed this measure with that indignation and abhorrence which every honest man must feel, and it was thrown out by a very great majority."



Adjutant General Gates, who is Adjutant General of the Provincials, is allowed by all the British officers who know any thing of him or of service, to be one of the bravest and best disciplined officers in Europe.

It is asserted that a number of Petitions are preparing to be presented to the House of Commons at the ensuing meeting, requesting that measures may be taken to restore tranquillity between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

A certain officer who lately resigned, was asked his reason for so doing, when he answered, because he wished to see a little more of the world. "Why don't you go to America with the troops," (said the querist) then you will have an opportunity of seeing the world soon?" "Yes," replied the officer, "the other world, I believe I should very soon; but as I am not tired of this, I do not choose to set out on such a journey yet."

**WILLIAMSBURG, Nov. 3.**  
The seven white prisoners taken on board the Hawke tender at Hampton, have been treated with great humanity, one of them admitted to his parole, and another discharged; but the Negro slaves are closely confined, and will be tried for their lives.

A small Squadron, commanded, it is said, by Capt. Montague, a few days since exchanged some shot with a party of riflemen at Jamestown, without any effect. The frequent depredations committed on the rivers by the tenders have provoked the inhabitants in every part to await their people coming on shore, when they expect to treat them with that rigour due to thieves and robbers.

Between one and two o'clock last Wednesday morning, it being very dark and rainy, the sentinel on duty at the treasury fired upon some persons, whom he had repeatedly challenged without receiving any answer; and suspecting they were armed, and that they might return, he hung his blanket upon some poles, and stood with his gun ready cocked to fire at the first of their guns. In about half an hour a gun was discharged from behind the treasury, the ball from which struck close to the blanket, and the sentinel fired a second time. The Captain of the guard at the magazine, hearing the report of guns, went immediately with a small detachment to endeavour to intercept the villains upon their retreat, and it is said saw three men, at whom they fired without success, it being exceedingly dark. Next morning several parties were sent after them, but could gain no other intelligence than that two or three men, in blue jackets, had been seen early that morning, near the creek, by some Negroes.

It has been suspected that Captain Montague himself was the person, and that his design was to attempt to destroy the magazine or treasury; and his madness and folly made him return the sentinel's fire. Whoever he was, he had a narrow escape.

**WATERTOWN, November 13.**  
Wednesday last Capt. Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boston, in a schooner, laden with Beef, Tongues, Butter, Potatoes, and Eggs (all much wanted, for the Butchering Adairs there) was taken by a Privateer from Beverly and carried in there. Capt. Robbins, who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time five regiments were embarking on board seven ships and one brig, for Boston, and 'twas said that those were all the troops destined thence this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be sent in the spring, to make up an army of 22,500 men. Capt. Robbins brought papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to hand; also the King's Proclamation, declaring the Colonists Rebels. Capt. Robbins says, The common people of Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only those dependent on Government, appeared against us. The following extracts, however, from letters taken on board Capt. Robbins, we insert, and leave our readers to make their own observations on them, viz.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to the famous tarring and feathering Colonel (Nelson) in Boston; dated Aug. 20, 1775.*

"I congratulate you on your happy escape in the late engagement you had with those sons of liberty. I am now beginning to think, notwithstanding the wife politicks of this town, that the Americans are a damned set of puritanical rascals; and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very short time have totally shaken off their dependence on Great Britain. However, I hope by the reinforcements we are now sending, they will very soon be quieted."

*Meaning a determination to stop assisting men for the Boston expedition.*

*Extract of a letter from a Major in Ireland, to an officer in Boston, dated Dublin, Aug. 22, 1775.*

"I am now preparing to embark as Major of the 55th. I will now take my chance

with you. We will embark in three weeks at farthest, and hope to eat a Christmas dinner with you, of such fare as you may have. I shall treat you with some good drink. Pray get a good hut for me on Bunker's hill. You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the spring: I believe the Yankees will repent all their mistaken courage; I suppose they are mad; their enthusiasm drives them on to fight;—but in configuration they have not stamina, nor in resources have they the means to carry on a war. Therefore I think this business will soon be settled."—I was just about to send you a power of attorney to manage my New-York grant. I regret poor Abner; but we must all submit to our fate.

*Extract of a letter from Ireland, to an officer in Boston, dated Aug. 20.*

"We have had several accounts from part of the troops of last embarkation. You will find a busy scene at Boston. I hope no more of such actions as that at Charlestown, which appears to have been the most serious in our memory. Great preparations are making to recruit the regiments both here and in America. They have given Lord Kenmore leave to enlist 4000 Catholics, for the latter purpose, but they say as yet, they had but little success. The foolish idea of fighting against their countrymen, prevents them. They are to add two companies to the regiments of infantry. I was in hopes that they would have raised some new regiments, as in that case we might have got you a majority; and I consulted Burgoyne, and other officers, who decided at once, that it would not have been improper to leave America on those terms, as an officer fights chiefly for rank, (not for liberty, or love to their country.) But for the present they do not talk of raising regiments. I have written very strongly to Gen. Howe: we hear for certain that he is to be your commander in chief. If he could make you one of his aid de camps, it would be of service and credit to you; but I am afraid that he must prefer those that were in the action. That step would delay you no longer in America than the time of business, as you may be sure he will come home the moment he can." The 57th foot goes in the spring (as will be ready for them) which ought to have been at the first appearance of a breach, or not at all.—We have fewer troops in Ireland than the compact by a great number; upon which account Lord Kenmore intends to move for a repeal of the augmentation bill. I met Harry Johnson, they are recruiting the regiment with all expedition. I hear a vast number of dragoons have turned out volunteers to go to America, with all expedition. I suppose in expectation of the forfeited estates; but I believe for that matter *che siamo fratelli*.

Robert Hanson Harrison, Esq; is appointed an Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washington.

A Gentleman who lately came out of Boston, assures, That the Rebels in Boston, by order of their General, Howe, have taken down the Pulpit and all the pews in the Old South Meeting House, and are using it for a riding school;—this he saw.—Thus, we see the House once set apart for the true worship and service of GOD, turned into a Den of Thieves!

Tuesday last a Privateer from Beverly, took and carried in there a vessel, Richie, master, bound from Boston to Annapolis Royal, laden with dry goods, &c. on a trading voyage.

Last week the Privateers from Plymouth, took and carried in there several vessels employed in the service of the ministerial Butchers in Boston: among others, Capt. Jabez Hatch, of Boston.

Thursday last there being a very full tide, just at high water, about 300 of the enemy made a descent, on an island surrounded by water at Lechmere's point, from on board four men of war lying off West Boston, and carried off five or six cows, and two or three horses, with the centres on the island. Our troops being eager to get at them, some of them waded breast high in water, to get over to the enemy, who on seeing our people coming to attack them, soon decamped; and (by a deserter last Friday night from Boston) we hear, with the loss of 17 killed and wounded.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this Colony adjourn'd to Wednesday the 29th of November instant, then to meet at the Meeting House in this town.

**NEWPORT, November 6.**  
Early last Saturday morning one Coggeshall, being somewhat drunk or crazy, went on the long wharf, and turned up his backside towards the bomb brig in this harbour, using some insulting words; upon which the brig fired, two four pound shot at him, one of which went through the roof of Mr. Hammond's store on the said wharf, and

lodged in Mr. Samuel Johnson's dwelling-house, at the N.E. part of the Cove, within the long wharf. The man was soon after taken up, and sent out of town.

The Honourable General Assembly, in their present session, have ordered 500 men to be immediately raised and embodied, for the defence of this colony.

**PROVIDENCE, November 11.**  
*Colony of Rhode Island, &c.*  
**IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

*An Act for the Punishment of Persons who shall be found guilty of holding a traitorous Correspondence with the Ministry of Great Britain, or any of their Officers or Agents, or of supplying the Ministerial Army or Navy that now is, or may be employed in America, against the United Colonies, with Provisions, Cannon, Arms, Ammunition, or warlike or naval Stores, or of acting as Pilots on board any of their Ships or Vessels.*

WHEREAS the ministry of Great Britain have, for several years last past, steadily pursued a plan for subduing the inhabitants of the British colonies in America to an absolute, unconditional state of Slavery, and have proceeded at length to the burning of our towns, and spreading desolation and slaughter, as far as it hath been in their power, through the country, in a manner totally inconsistent with the practice of civilized nations, and unworthy of the reputation formerly sustained by British troops: And whereas the aforesaid colonies have been reduced to the fatal necessity of taking up arms, in defence of those inestimable rights and liberties which they derive from the unerring laws of nature, and the fundamental principles of the British constitution, and which they cannot resign but with their lives: And whereas several of the inhabitants of the said colonies, lost to every generous sentiment of liberty, of love to their country, and posterity, have kept up a traitorous correspondence with, and supplied the ministerial troops and navy, and some of them have acted as pilots on board their ships and vessels, whereby the safety and liberties of the said colonies may be greatly endangered.

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That if any of the inhabitants of the said colonies within this colony, or any of the inhabitants of this colony, within any other colony, shall be found guilty of holding a traitorous correspondence with the ministry of Great Britain, or any of their officers or agents, or of supplying the ministerial army or navy that now is, or may be, employed in America, against the United Colonies, with provisions, cannon, arms, ammunition or warlike or naval stores, or of acting as pilots on board any of their ships or vessels, he or they so offending, shall suffer the pains of death, as in cases of felony, and shall forfeit his lands, goods and chattels, to the colony, to be disposed of by the General Assembly as they shall think fit, all necessary charges of prosecution, condemnation, and execution, being first deducted: And that all offences against this act shall be cognizable before the superior court of judicature, court of assize and general goal delivery, of this colony. The negotiation and treaty of the town council with Captain Wallace, respecting the supplying the ships of war stationed in the harbour of Newport, and the regulation thereof by the commanding officer, allowed of by this General Assembly at this present session, to be excepted out of this act.

And be it further enacted by this General Assembly, That this act be in force in ten days after the rising of this Assembly, and that the same be published in the Providence Gazette, and Newport Mercury.

**Nov. 6.** A true copy.  
Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

The House have ordered Twenty Thousand Pounds to be struck, in paper bills of credit, for the public service.

The office of Governor of this Colony having been declared vacant, the General Assembly have appointed the Hon. NICHOLAS COOKE, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief; and the Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq; Deputy Governor.

An act has passed the House sequestering the estates of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; late Governor of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Thomas Moffet, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, and several other estates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

The House have granted two hundred pounds lawful money for the support or removal of the poor of Newport.

Thursday last in the afternoon, an engagement happened in the bay, between two Privateer ships from this place, and a schooner, a bomb ketch, and three tenders, from Newport; the engagement lasted till night, when the enemy's vessels shivered off, and were chased several miles by our cruisers. Two tenders got back to Newport the same night, one of them much damaged in her sails and rigging. Our vessels received little or no injury.

**MA. N.O.L.T.**  
It gave me pleasure to see a scheme in your last paper, proposed by the Committee of this city, for establishing a linen and woollen manufactory, the utility of which is so obvious, that every friend to his country in this city, whose abilities will admit, will no doubt cheerfully become adventurers, in the scheme; for not only the necessity we will soon be in for woollen and linen cloth, if our unhappy differences between Great Britain and America are not soon amicably settled; but the principles of humanity ought to induce us to put the scheme immediately into execution, as it will instantly employ some hundreds of the industrious poor, who are at present in want of the necessities of life; they would then cheerfully eat the bread of industry, and instead of being a burthen to the Community, they would be of infinite service to their country; and while many of our brethren are exposing their lives in support of our civil and religious Liberties, they would be usefully employed, in providing them with necessary clothing; no person need be intimidated from engaging in such a scheme, for I aver it, that this country has many advantages for carrying on the linen manufactory, superior to either Great Britain or Ireland, which can be fully elucidated. I hope that those Gentlemen who are appointed to receive subscriptions, will not meet with the least difficulty in speedily raising the stipulated sum. I am, Your's, &c.

*A Friend to American Manufactory.*

**In Provincial Congress, 3d November, 1775.**  
ABRAHAM H. VAN VLECK, having been duly elected by the General Committee of Association for the City and County of New York, of having violated a Resolution of the Continental Congress, by shipping provisions to Nanuet; and the said Abraham H. Van Vleck, by his petition, having declared his intention to conform to the Resolutions of the Congress, and his desire to make his peace with his countrymen, and to have an opportunity of proving himself a sincere friend to his country:

Resolved, That the said Abraham H. Van Vleck, hath fully satisfied this Congress of his contrition for his said offence, and of his intention for the future to conform to the Resolutions of the Congress; and Resolved, That he be again restored to the favourable opinion of his countrymen; and it is hereby recommended, that he be no longer considered or treated as an enemy to his country.

A true copy from the minutes,  
**ROBERT BENSON, Sec'y.**

**TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward,**  
**LOST FROM HOBBUCK FERRY,**  
A RABBIT, about two months ago, she is about twenty four feet long, three feet eleven inches wide, her upper works made of white pine, the sides and wales of white ash, red painted inside and outside, except her wales and staves, are painted white, but much worn. She is square built in her chime. Whoever will bring or deliver said Boat to me the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.  
**16-19 HARMANUS TALLMAN.**

**STOLEN** from the subscriber's boat at New-York, on the 21st instant, the following Goods, &c. viz. belonging to John Friend.

1 1/2 Ells check, at	3/10
8 Yards canvas, at	1/6
2 Yards tyeon check, at	4/6
1 Groce flint buttons, at	3/6
3 Pale hose, at	1/2
2 Pieces gartering, at	4/4

Belonging to the subscriber.  
13 Dollars—1 Shirt—1 Pair thread hose. Whoever shall take up the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, with the above goods, or any part of them, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me.  
**16-19 JOHN THOMPSON.**

**STOLEN** from Tunis Currier, near Kingsbridge, on Saturday night the eleventh of November, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, shod before, having one of his fore hoofs, split, trots and gallops, his mane and tail only clipped; the hair upon his shoulder is grey, wore with a collar. Whoever takes up and secures the said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward; And any person or persons that will bring, or secure the said Horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me.  
**16-19 TUNIS CURRIER.**

**TO BE SOLD,**  
ONE Half of a BOAT with one half of her SAILS, Rigging, Anchors, and Cables, will carry eight cords of Wood.—Any person inclining to purchase said BOAT, can have her on reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber, living in Middletown, New-Jersey.  
**16-19 RSEK HARTSGORNE.**

**MARK GORDON,**  
**SILK DIER AND SCOURER,**  
FROM LONDON.

CARRIES on that business in all its branches, in Elbow-street, near the guitar maker's, New-York. Silks of all kinds died in any colour, or secured, so lock little inferior to new, at the most moderate prices; cloaks died buff, fawn, &c. Ladies' chints or cotton towns died buff and glazed, whole, while the flowers retain their former colour, or cleaned and glazed; men's clothes cleaned, wet or dry, &c.  
**16-19**

New-York, Nov. 23, 1775.  
**ALL PERSONS** indebted to the Estate of DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to the Subscriber, as all debts unpaid the first day of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, and all those that have any demands against the Estate, are desired to send them to  
**16-19 D. BRINCKERHOFF, Jun. Acting Executor.**

**A N E C**  
**ABOUT 25 or 30**  
Admiralty in sundry haughty Lords as Lords, having in proceedings injured business lay before the dress to Lord Chief King's Bench, who manner to obtain redress. The Court of officers in the Lord interfering in opposition entered into several very censuring the Lord Chief Justice would suspend business from his office, or had the offence he had given time they sent an complaining of the praying that he might office, or obliged to for his offence. All the papers.—What or how the Chief Justice know, not having a short time after, papers, the copy of the Lord Chief Justice Admiralty, signed with expressed in the post his acknowledging their Lord Chief Justice to this address his answer, which in the papers, viz. the following:

Gentlemen,  
THO' your behaviour a demand of perfect I acted in a public capacity with making you fine that whoever at up above the law, his character and station, does him self. An excellent

**A KING of ENGLAND**  
Rec'd the 11th Influence of evil Councils, several arbitrary great uneasiness and many Petitions were presented to him, generally the more obnoxious they were, the more he proceeded to our still more arbitrary and When the Parliament treated with the greatness of speech—particular man.—The Duke of O. right.) He told the should not be levied King said, he would to reap his wheat, and ment, He assured the he sent on that errand be sent back to him in Thou art a Traitor.— art a liar, says the Duke Guthrie History

**PHILADELPHIA**  
Extract of a letter from Mary dated Camp November 3, 1775.

"MY DEAR GEN.  
"I have the pleasure the garrison (Greenwich morning we like to hope the prisoners you have the capital will meet with your of the Congress. I have officer or two to go to are in some distress at parole. They cannot there would have been nity in retreating them."

"When we had phours from our quarters on the N. W. four pounders on the fenders arrived, who on with Governor C. He made an attempt four boats full of men, consisting of the Green second regiment of York with lost, took two Indians prisoners. We Indians, and it is suspected must have been a man even wounded last effort."

"One of the above I sent into the fort, to ton of the circumstance he might judge what of relief. It did the garrison having been some time."

"I am making the ens to proceed immediately by way of L. P. have armed vessels in the

"Several men of among the prisoners, them to remain at Crov



# AN ECDOTES.

ABOUT 25 or 30 years ago a Court of Admiralty in London, composed of sundry haughty Lords, and others as proud as Lords, having in some of their judicial proceedings injured an individual, whose business lay before them, he applied for redress to Lord Chief Justice Willes, of the King's Bench, who proceeded in a proper manner to obtain redress to the injured person. The Court of Admiralty extremely offended at the Lord Chief Justice for interfering in opposition to their proceedings, entered into several very high resolves, severely censuring the proceedings of the Lord Chief Justice—declaring that they would suspend business, till he was removed from his office, or had made satisfaction for the offence he had given them. At the same time they sent an address to his Majesty, complaining of the Lord Chief Justice, and praying that he might be removed from his office, or obliged to make ample satisfaction for his offence. All this was published in the papers.—What was done by the King, or how the Chief Justice proceeded, I do not know, not having seen the account, but a short time after, there appeared in the papers, the copy of an address presented to the Lord Chief Justice, from the Court of Admiralty, signed with each of their names, expressed in the most humiliating terms, acknowledging their fault, and praying the Lord Chief Justice to forgive them. To this address his answer is rejoined and published in the papers containing, in substance, the following remarkable expressions, viz.

Gentlemen,

THO' your behaviour to me, might justify a demand of personal satisfaction, yet as I acted in a public capacity, I shall content myself with making you and the world sensible that whoever attempts to set himself up above the law, however great his character and station, does thereby only degrade himself. An excellent lesson!

A KING of England, (I think it was Richard the II.) having through the influence of evil Counsellors, levied on his subjects, several arbitrary exactions, whereby great uneasiness and disturbance had arisen, many petitions were presented and Remonstrances made to him, but as Princes are generally the more obstinate in proportion as they are weak, instead of granting redress, he proceeded to burden his subjects with still more arbitrary and grievous impositions. When the Parliament met, the King was treated with the greatest freedom and boldness of speech—particularly by one Nobleman—The Duke of Cornwall (if I remember right.) He told the King the new tax should not be levied on his estate.—The King said, he would then send his servants to reap his wheat, and sell it for the payment. He assured the King, That whoever he sent on that errand, their heads should be sent back to him instead of the tribute. *Thou art a Traitor—says the King. Thou art a liar, says the Duke. I am no Traitor. Vide Guthrie's History of England.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 1. *Extract of a letter from General Montgomery dated Camp near St. John's, November 3, 1775.*

"MY DEAR GENERAL, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the garrison surrendered last night. This morning we take possession.—Tomorrow I hope the prisoners will set off. Inclosed you have the capitulation, which I hope will meet with your approbation and that of the Congress. I have ventured to permit an officer or two to go to their families, which are in some distress at Montreal, upon their parole. They cannot do us any harm, and there would have been a degree of inhumanity in refusing them.

"When we had played on the fort some hours from our battery of four twelve pounders on the N. W. and another of two four pounders on the East side, some prisoners arrived, who had been taken in action with Governor Carleton at Longueuil. He made an attempt to land with thirty-four boats full of men. Warner's detachment, consisting of the Green Mountain Boys and second regiment of Yorkers, repulsed them with loss, took two Indians and two Canadian prisoners. We have buried three Indians, and it is supposed many in the boats must have been killed.—We had not a man even wounded. This I believe is his last effort.

"One of the abovementioned prisoners I sent into the fort, to inform Major Preston of the circumstances of the action, that he might judge what prospect he could have of relief. It had the desired effect. The garrison having been on half allowance for some time.

"I am making the necessary preparations to proceed immediately down to Montreal by way of La Prairie, as the enemy have armed vessels in the Sorel.

"Several men of rank in Canada are among the prisoners. I have permitted them to remain at Crown Point, till the re-

turn of two gentlemen, they sent to their friends for money, &c. They pleaded hard to return home, but they are too dangerous to let loose again.

"Col. Easton and Major Brown with that corps, and Mr. Livingston, with I believe a thousand Canadians, are going towards the mouth of the Sorel, and pushing Col. Allen M. Clean before them. M. Clean had many Canadians, but they joined through fear of fire and sword.

"I send you a list of the Artillery—a good deal of Artillery Stores, but we have not time to ascertain them. I am, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

St. John's, November 3, 1775.

"Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, and Mortars in the North and South Forts at this place.

BRASS.	Twenty four pounders	Two,
	Twelve ditto	One,
	Six ditto	Four,
	Four ditto	Two,
	Three ditto	Eight,
DITTO.	Eight Inch Howitz	Two,
	Nine pounders	Six,
	Eight ditto	One,
	Six ditto	Eleven,
IRON.	Five ditto	One,
	Four ditto	One,
	Three ditto	Two,
MORTARS.	Five and a half	Three,
	Four and two fifths	Four,

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

November 16. A private letter by Capt. Collins, lately arrived from London, says, that on the 19th of August, Gen. Haldiman, was clothed with his Majesty two hours, giving him a state of the American Colonies, and that in the course of the conversation his Majesty expressed his resolution in these memorable words, "I am unalterably determined, at every hazard, and at the risk of every consequence, to COMPEL THE COLONIES TO ABSOLUTE SUBMISSION."

NEW-YORK, November 23.

By a letter received on the 20th instant, it appeared, that Captain Harris, belonging to Poughkeepsie, had actually enlisted a number of Recruits for the Ministerial army, and that he was then at Nassau Ferry; upon which Colonel McDougal, on the same night, with a number of friends to their Country, went over, in order to take him. They searched a number of houses, but to no purpose, till they came to Degruette's Ferry, where they found him in an upper room in a posture to defend himself, which appeared by two pistols lying on his bed, close by his side, loaded and primed, which however as they came upon him unexpectedly, he had no opportunity to use.—They took with him two of his men, and brought them all safe to New York, where they are now under a strict guard.

The Watertown Paper of the 13th Inst. contains an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts Bay, entitled, An ACT for encouraging the fitting out of armed Vessels, to defend the Sea Coast of America, and for erecting a Court to try and condemn all Vessels that shall be found infesting the same. Also, an ACT for paying the Minute Men, Volunteers, &c. who were present at the Battle of Lexington, according to their Rank, the Distance they came, &c.

We are assured that Major Skeene the younger, who was released from close confinement, on his parole of honour, lately made his escape from Connecticut, and got to Croton's river, whence, for half a job, he procured a fellow to put him on board the Asia man of war, where he arrived last Monday, and still remains. As Roman Catholic principles have lately become fashionable with the British ministry, perhaps this gentleman may think that no faith is to be kept with heretics, as the ministry deem those to be in politics, who assert their rights and freedom, and are ready to risk their lives, in defence of the English constitution, and those principles on which the King holds his crown, and the English laws and government were established.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Glasgow, to his Son in this City, dated Aug. 22.*

"The Old Highland Watch, who were stationed in Ireland, upon being ordered to Boston, they all refused going, to a Man, and declared they would not go and fight against their Brethren, who left war fought and conquered by their Side."

*Extract of a letter from St. John's Camp, north side of St. John's, Nov. 4, 1775.*

"Since my last letter, Gen. Carleton has been defeated near Longueuil, (a place almost opposite Montreal) by Colonel Warner; our men were 300 in number, and the enemy consisted of 800 men, commanded by Carleton himself. Colonel Warner had a four pounder, which did not a little contribute to his victory, by pouring grape shot in the enemy's boats, who were suffered to come very near the shore, before they fired

at them.—The boat Carleton was in sunk, but he escaped with a ducking; they landed but a few, some of which were taken prisoners.—Another paragraph in the same letter.—On Friday morning we marched into the Fort, but upon our entrance, what havoc had our shot made with their houses! a very elegant large stone house, full of holes, great breaches in it, and the chimnies all to pieces;—their brick houses were rather worse, where they were obliged to bury themselves under ground to save themselves from our shot."

Part of a letter from George Granville, to William Henry, Earl of Bath, at the Camp in Flanders, September 4th, 1711.

My dear Lord,

"In a country subject to revolutions, what passes for loyalty to day, may be treason to-morrow.—But I make great difference, between real and nominal treason.—In the quarrel of the houses of York and Lancaster, both sides were proclaimed traitors, as the other prevailed: Even under Cromwell's usurpation, all who adhered to the King were proclaimed traitors, and suffered as such: But this makes no alteration in the thing itself: It may be enacted treason to call black white, and white black; but black will be black, and white will be white, in spite of all the legislators in the world.

There can be no doubt about allegiance, unless princes become Tyrants, and then they cease to be Kings: They will no longer be respected as God's vicegerents, who violate the laws they were sworn to protect.—The preacher may tell us of passive obedience; that Tyrants are to be patiently suffered, as scourges in the hand of a righteous God, to chastise a sinful nation; and to be submitted to, like plagues, famines, and such like judgments from above. Such doctrine like it true, could only serve, to mislead ill judging Princes into a false security;—Men are not to be reasoned out of their senses: Human nature and self-preservation will eternally arm against slavery and oppression.

It is therefore not to be supposed, that even the weakest Prince would run that hazard, unless seduced by advice wickedly palliated by evil counsellors. Nero himself under the influence of a good ministry, was the mildest, the most gracious and best beloved of the emperors; the most sanguinary, the most profligate and the most abhorred, under a bad one. A Prince may be deceived, or mistaken, in the choice of his favourites; but he has this advantage, he is sure to hear of it from the voice of the public. If then he is deaf, he seems to take upon himself, the blame and odium of those actions, which were chargeable before, but upon his advisers."

Among the articles omitted for want of room, are the following, viz.

From the Philadelphia Papers.

*Resolves of the Continental Congress, Nov. 7, containing additions, alterations or amendments, to be made in the rules and regulations of the continental army. Among these resolves are the following, viz.*

All persons convicted of holding a traitorous correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy.—Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in the regiment, troop or company, to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop or company of the continental forces, either by land or sea, or in any party, post, detachment or guard, on any pretence whatsoever.—Any officer or soldier, who shall desert to the enemy, and afterwards be taken; shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as a general court martial shall direct.—Whatever officer or soldier shall misbehave before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge; or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.—Several other offences are to be punished by multa, cashiering, and whipping.

The speech of his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Governor of the province of New Jersey, to the General Assembly, convened at Burlington, on the 16th instant, (with a letter containing some remarks thereon.)

The prisoners lately taken at St. John's, in Canada, are to be quartered at York, Lancaster, and Reading, in Pennsylvania.—Several reports circulated about town, concerning Colonel Arnold, and his detachment, appear to be utterly void of foundation.—Our last accounts from Cambridge mention the arrival of upwards of 30 sail of transports at Boston, and that it was expected Howe, Burgoyne, &c. would soon make another attempt to get a little elbow room. [The Occasional Remarker too late for this Week's Paper.]

TO BE SOLD, A VERY fine three quarter Blood Stallion, full Bitten Hands high, of a dark bay Colour, five Years old, and very gay.—Inquire of the Priester.

WHEN an opposition is made to a useful discovery, and the facts in support of it are not only misrepresented but denied, to the injury of a man's character as well as person, it is to be presumed every honest man will excuse a person under such circumstances, if he takes the liberty to lay before the public, some real facts in vindication of himself, with this view he leaves to present the following.

ENGLEBART KEMMENA.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR, As by the blessing of God you have relieved me of the cancer, I have thought proper to give you the following true account of its operation since I first perceived it. A small lump appeared in my lip, which increasing I applied to a Surgeon, who told me it was the Cancer, and undertook to cure it; but it still grew worse and became ulcerated: I then applied to several, but to no purpose. My whole lip then became affected, when I had the good fortune to hear of you, and by your assistance am perfectly cured. You have my leave to advertise this. AM YOUR humble servant, THOMAS POTTS.

Stanford, New-England, 12 Sept. 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR, AFTER the discouragement I met with from a Surgeon of the first practice in your City, I have reason to thank God, that I was sent to you, at whose hands I have experienced a cure of one of the worst of disorders. Our family was much surprised at finding a lump so large taken out by a plaster; especially situated as it was, between the tendons of my neck: They never before believed that the King's evil could be cured, now happily convinced, join with me in paying for your long life. I remain your most obedient humble servant, JOHN VAN VORHESSE, Somerset County, New-Jersey, 21st May, 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR, HAPPY under God in being relieved of so dangerous a disorder as the King's evil, by your skill permit me to return you many thanks, although the tumor was as large as an hen's egg, and very painful: It now remains perfectly smooth and easy, without the least appearance of returning: The mildness of the operation much exceeded my expectation. That people may know in such cases where to find relief, you are at liberty to advertise this. JOHN SMITH, New York, at Mr. Vredenberg's in } Maiden-Lane, 19 h Nov. 1775. }

AS Mrs. STAKES has sustained much loss by the decline of her school, this autumn season, and the tuition of children is now become so precarious, she proposes leaving off the last of April, next; and therefore desires to acquire to give previous notice to all her employers, who children are not yet returned, in order that they may send them to make up their quarters, as she expects to be paid according to custom: especially as there is like to be no just impediment respecting their attendance this winter. And those who are disposed to obtain what learning they can for their offspring, as little may be expected in the country, (if they should be reduced to go there again next spring) would do right, while they may. To take time by the forelock, and lose no opportunity that may afford them all possible improvement. [16-19]

DAVID PURDY and STEPHEN WIGGINS, having, by their conduct, rendered themselves obnoxious to the good people of this country, and highly offended the Friends to the Liberties of America, for which they are very sorry and humbly ask the pardon of the public, and promise from henceforth to behave themselves as friends to our oppressed Country, and hereby declare to show their willingness on all occasions to support the just cause in which the Americans are now engaged, for the preservation of our Liberties, and do consent that this acknowledgment be published in the public Prints.

DAVID M. PURDY,

STEPHEN WIGGINS,

Ulster County, November 7, 1775.

To be SOLD or EXCHANGED, For a HOUSE in New-York.

A SMALL CONVENIENT FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River, and two miles west of it, containing 120 acres of Land, with forty, under good improvement, a good quantity of meadow land elevated and to clear, with a good new dwelling house, a fine young orchard.—It is situated at the meeting of four roads, and is therefore well suited for a merchant, tradesman, or any public business, suitable for a country life.—For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises. STEPHEN CASE.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 6th, 1775.

N. B. He has also other places for SALE or EXCHANGE as aforesaid. 16-19

To be exchanged for a House in New York, or SOLD.

A Convenient FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River, and two miles west of it, containing 120 acres of land, of which is under good improvement, well watered with living springs, arable and meadow land, sufficient for a large stock, and near a public landing on the river; a good dwelling house well finished, barn and other out houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader, or gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the Subscriber, living on the premises. ASHAH PERKINS.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 10, 1775. 16-19

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th day of November instant, a Servant Man, named LUCAS WINEKOOP, by trade a Gunsmith, five feet eleven inches high, marked with the small pox, lean in flesh, one high forehead than the other, straight brown hair and blue eyes; had on a brown coat, buckskin breeches, an old beaver hat.—Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to his Master, or secures him in any goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me. JAMES WEEKS living in Fishkill, Dutchess County, 16-19



